

Friday, July 21, 1890.

Once more we have to relate of destruction of life and property by the Government; once more all the newspapers will loudly condemn the Government's Indian policy, and then all will be forgotten until the next massacre occurs.

How long is this state of affairs to last? There can be but one answer to this question. It will last just as long as the people of Arizona are willing to suffer with their arms folded. Lately we have seen a ray of hope in the appointment of Gen. Crook to the command of this department, but it will be at least two months before all changes can be made, and even then the officers and the regular troops are so hampered by red tape, that the devils can make one of their blood thirsty raids and reach a place of safety before the troops receive marching orders.

There is one remedy and only one. Let the Territorial and County Governments take the matter in their own hands, and send out companies of citizens to protect settlers from the cruelty and outrage of these devils. An Englishman has a right to his life and property, provided he obeys the laws, but an American has no particular right to anything unless he happens to be an Indian, and then he is protected by armies of soldiers, which his more unfortunate white brother is taxed to support.

We are not too poor, it is to be hoped, to protect the citizens of our own County; and even if we were, all our expenses will be paid back to us by the Government. Nearly every Territory in the United States has been reimbursed for expenses incurred in fighting Indians, and to-day there

is no before Congress to reimburse New Mexico for late expenses in the same cause, which bill will undoubtedly pass. Oregon when a Territory did not pay out one cent during the Rogue River war that was not paid back by the United States; Wyoming and Montana also had their Indian expenses paid, and Arizona will be treated likewise if her officers ever develop enough energy to incur any.

We would propose, therefore that the Board of Supervisors take immediate action to mount a body of 20 men, and furnish them with rations for 30 days, for the purpose of scouting through the Tonto country. An order to send them out can be had from the Governor, and any further delay and imbecility will be almost criminal.

## WHAT HE OWES.

The editor of the Afro-American speaking for the colored people says: "We owe nothing to the Republican party" and Cincinnati Commercial remarks: "He owes to the Republican party his privileges as a citizen of Ohio and the United States, and the possibility of being at the head of a newspaper, free to express his opinion on all public questions. But for the Republican party, he would, in all probability, be the property of a white man whose right to whip him would not be disputed even by himself; he would at least have found occupation as a bootblack or hod-carrier."

The steps taken by the War Department to secure peace and good order, the principal among which is the appointment of General Crook to the command of the army in Arizona, is largely due to the efforts of Governor Trille. The Governor has been persistent in his efforts for the Territory and no man has ever done more for us in the same length

In a late issue the Gazette makes the rather startling assertion that the democrats always comply with the laws. Why, Me, don't you know that the state prisons throughout the land are filled with democrats and the party itself has become notorious for disregarding the election laws.

It is reported that Yavapai county is shortly to apply for admission into the sisterhood of States—Epiphany.

It is also rumored there will be a petition before Congress to change the name of Arizona to Yavapai.

## A PLEA FOR EGYPT.

The subject of Egyptian rights and Egyptian liberty is one which every Englishman will sneer at. It has been England's time honored custom to be greatly amused at the aspirations of little countries which she cannot allow to be free. She was amused in this way once in the last century, at her colonies in America.

The English press has persistently vilified Arabi Pasha, calling him a low ignorant fellow, and an unprincipled adventurer, and the national party a band of political outlaws. With such arguments England permits herself to say that it is her duty to employ her resources to set matters right.

Simon Wolf, late Consul in Egypt, says that Arabi Pasha is an honest, highly educated and intelligent man; not a fanatic but a patriot, knows all about the history of the United States and its struggles, and has had our Declaration of Independence translated into Arabic. He sees his country trampled upon by the greedy hordes of French and English—his countrymen groaning under heavy taxes, while foreigners are free from taxation—he sees an imbecile Khedive, who is either in secret collusion with the foreign powers or else has not the courage or resolution to fight matters—and having the love and confidence of the people he has taken the matter in his own hands, and will no doubt fight to the bitter end.

## A Friend to the Enslaved.

Sorrow and sickness is the too common heritage of humanity, and when we see how little is done to alleviate the miseries of the great mass of humanity we are almost out of patience with life. Even when the intentions are the best, ignorance is prone to bid the afflicted "suffer and be strong," instead of "ministering to the mind diseased," or laying a hand of healing on the poor tortured body.

And when Science and Philanthropy, with love and sympathy and skill, come to the aid of the sufferer, they feel that the angel of annihilation had drawn near. Samaritan Nervine really is salvation to thousands. I speak from a full heart when I say, for friends very near and dear to me have been restored to health and happiness by means of it.

"God bless Dr. Richmond," said one of them to me the other day. "I feel as if I knew the man in the Scripture must have felt when he went from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, and when robbed and at the point of death, was befriended and restored to health by the Good Samaritan."

"Yes," he continued, "that was exactly my condition. I had spent a fortune in doctor's bills and patent medicines. Everything I could hear of I tried, so desperate was my situation, but I grew worse steadily, until some kind friend told me of the Samaritan Nervine. Since taking it I am, as you see, restored to perfect health."

With such incontrovertible proof of the beneficent nature of the remedy, it is not strange that an editor, always solicitous for an accurate knowledge of what could benefit the world in general, should take the earliest opportunity of visiting the inventor and proprietor of the medicine at the World's Epileptic Institute.

We found the doctor in his elegant private office busily engaged in superintending the gentleman whose business it is to attend to the details of the immense correspondence which is a natural result of his widespread reputation.

On making known our wishes, he very kindly acquainted us in our tour of inspection through the magnificent building and grounds.

Almost as soon as we entered the office, our attention was arrested by a wonderful collection of photographs, numbering somewhere in the thousands. All nations ages and stations were represented. The elegant cover of the society leader was side by side with the picture of the humble artisan; innocent childhood and withered old age showed in their counterfeits; the gratitude they could not speak; doctors, lawyers, ministers of the Gospel, soldiers, laborers, plain mothers of families, naughty children of wealth, rich and poor, high and low, black and white, all were represented. It reminded me of the miracle cures of Europe, only instead of the crutches, bandages, gold, silver, and wax images of the recuperated pilgrims, left before the shrine of the miracle worker, Dr. Richmond has as his testimonials the pictures of his deeply grateful patients.

"You must feel very happy, doctor, when you look at this collection," we said.

"Ah! yes," said the doctor pleasantly, "if you like my Art Gallery, what would you say to my Library?"

He led the way to the next apartment, and we followed, expecting to see perhaps one bookcase filled with dusty tomes of abstract science. Instead, the walls were lined with very handsome bookcases, containing over one hundred thousand unselected testimonials from those whom the Nervine had cured.

"How wonderfully fortunate as well as talented you are," we exclaimed to amazement. "The Nervine has proved a perfect gold mine. The doctor looked at us reproachfully.

"I am not one to underestimate the value of wealth," he said, "for I have known what it is to be without it; but what is the most colossal fortune that was ever in the grasp of mortal man in comparison to the good my remedy is doing? Picture to yourself, if you can, what must be the feeling of an epileptic. Think of him with his dreadful disease so long pronounced incurable. He can

not take part in the studies, duties, employments, recreations, or amusements of an ordinary fellow being. He is an object of horror rather than of pity to his friends. His malady never stands still; it is constantly growing worse and more dreadful in all its phases. Last and most dreadful before him stands the awful phantom of insanity. Sleeping or waking he feels that it is there, and that, sooner or later, it will catch him; and it does. An epileptic must be, like I, to be tempted to curse God and die. Why, it would bring tears to your eyes to read a letter I received from a gentleman at Potsdam, New York, telling how he had two hundred fits in eighteen months, and is now thanks to the Nervine, entirely cured. That poor fellow can scarcely find words strong enough to express his feelings. That's the kind of thing to make a man feel happy. (St. Joseph Saturday Democrat, Aug. 26, 1881.)

## TELEGRAPHIC

## Yavapai Scheming.

TOMBSTONE, July 13.—Word has reached here that the population of Yavapai county as declared by the census marshal and accepted by the Board of Supervisors foots up 27,755. It is well known that the population is less than 8,000, but as a legislative apportionment will be made on the basis of this census, a political swindle is attempted in order to give the northern portion of the Territory a majority in the Legislature. A sum of money will be raised here to try and resist the successful operation of the swindle.

## War in Egypt.

LORENE, July 13.—A special correspondent of the "Telegraph" says that he took a boat, went close along the shore and found all batteries facing the sea destroyed and guns dismounted. The Arabs informed me that many hundreds of persons were killed. An explosion occurred in the middle of the fort killing every man. They estimated the loss of life among the soldiers and town folks at two thousand.

A dispatch from Alexandria received at 8:40 a. m. says the Pelican and Invincible, Monroch and Pene have been sent steaming into the inner harbor.

Another dispatch from Alexandria received at 8:30 a. m. says, Bedouins are flocking in by thousands. The Europeans who fought their way down to beach number a hundred. They report all the other Europeans and Christians, numbering some hundreds are massacred. The Daily News it is understood that the conference decided that the Egyptian army shall be disbanded and replaced by Gensarmes.

The Standard's correspondent on board the Invincible telegraphing at 8 this morning says: "The whole civil population and troops have withdrawn. The whole grand square is burned. The Pelican which went to discover the meaning of the last flag of truce last evening, could discover nobody on board the Egyptian vessel, Mahroussa or in the Arsenal. The correspondent accompanied an officer to the shore in steam pinnace. The Purveyor of the fleet who was one of the party and well acquainted with the town, landed and proceeded a considerable distance. All was perfectly silent, but for the roar of the flames. It is believed Arabi Pasha has concentrated his forces beyond the city to oppose the British advances. The work of the ships is now over. Further action must be ashore. Fully one-half of the town is burning. There will be a landing in force to investigate the condition of things and if possible render aid. It will probably be in three or four towns."

Another dispatch from Alexandria dated July 13, 8:45 a. m. says Alexandria has been evacuated. The city is in flames. The telegraph ship Chilera has been ordered to take a position near the neutral fleet."

In a telegram sent at 7:35 a. m., Admiral Seymour confirms the report of the evacuation of Alexandria. The entire garrison withdrew under a flag of truce, leaving the Bedouins free to pillage the city. The Doctor has gone to Port Said to ascertain the state of affairs there.

A dispatch from Alexandria dated at 4:48 a. m. says the Egyptian army is greatly demoralized and in full retreat toward the interior. The European quarter of the town including the exchange and telegraph office is entirely destroyed. The city was set on fire by released convicts who committed horrible atrocities. The telegraph ship Chilera fought their way to the beach from whence boats of the fleet removed them. They report having passed a dreadful night defending themselves desperately. One hundred Europeans and other Christians in the Ottoman bank and adjoining buildings were massacred. A part of the fleet is now leaving for Port Said. The whereabouts of the Khedive are unknown.

London, July 14.—The refugees rescued are chiefly Greeks and Italians, only one being English. Germany and Austria have telegraphed to Gladstone their approval of the action of the fleet.

A dispatch from Alexandria says the fire is greatly extending in the direction of the port. Admiral Seymour to-day landed 450 marines and 150 sailors. It is suspected that the town and forts are mined. An English church was destroyed by a chance shell during the bombardment. The Khedive and Dervish Pasha are safe.

The Secretary of War has instructed the Khedive to assert his authority in restoring order, the landing of British forces for police purposes to be in concert with the Khedive or any native authority in Alexandria.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

The Virginia Democratic State Convention has resolved not to hold convention for the nomination of a Congressman at large. Massey, the readjuster, will be supported.

Mill and Lumber yards of R. M. Holmes at Osgema, Wisconsin, are burned. Loss, \$150,000.

Samuel H. Schneider, a wholesale liquor merchant of Kansas City has failed.

It is said the bouquet which Mrs. Scoville endeavored to convey to Giteau the day preceding his execution had been examined and enough arsenic found in it to kill a dozen men.

John L. Ross' cotton yarn mill at Oakland, R. I., burned.

At Lima, Ohio, East & Lewis were burned out yesterday for the fourth time. Loss, \$80,000.

The colored boy, Dick Hancock, was hanged by masked men on Round Prairie, 100 miles from Galveston, Tex.

Thos. Egan was hanged yesterday at Yankton, Dakota, for the murder of his wife three years ago. At the first attempt the rope broke. At the second his neck broke. The condemned man passed through the ordeal without flinching.

Freight strikers in New York have received some accessions, but work is progressing slowly.

The Pennsylvania Independent Republican conference adjourned without definite conclusions concerning the propositions of the Republican State convention.

A dispatch from Port Said reports the steamer Glenlyon from China with cargo of new season tea ashore in Suez canal and being looted by Arabs.

A Moscow dispatch states that a train with 217 persons on board ran off the rails between Echerne and Hostlyeur. One hundred and seventy-eight were killed. Those not killed were injured more or less.

Admiral Nichols states that there has been some destruction at Alexandria, but no loss of life among them. Some escaped with the Khedive, but lost his family at Cairo.

Six boys have died in Boston and vicinity since July 4th from lock jaw induced by toy pistol wounds.

By the premature explosion of a blast on the North Shore road yesterday, thirteen men were killed or probably fatally wounded.

Meat of War.

ALEXANDRIA, July 13.—American marines were the first to land and help to restore order. The Germans followed. Both landed without any political instructions from their respective governments. All the vessels in the harbor, except those of Austria and Greece landed men. A famine is apprehended, also an epidemic, because of the unburied dead.

The offices of the Ottoman bank and Credit Lyonnais escaped destruction. Arabi Pasha appropriated 235,000 from the custom house before leaving. According to accounts of persons who remained in the city, bands of murderers, during and after the bombardment, forced their way into almost every house. Plundering and burning began on the 13th. Scarcely any European dwelling was spared. It appears that large stores of petroleum were sent to Alexandria the week before the bombardment especially to set fire to the town. The incendiaries state they received instructions to set fire to the houses.

1:45 P. M.—The marines of the Micoaur have landed. The American marines occupy the great square with headquarters in St. Marks building. Captain Fisher, of the inflexible, commands the forces landing. All galling guns are ordered ashore.

A Times, Alexandria correspondent says: "I have carefully questioned the foreign naval officers, and they are nearly unanimous in thinking that the fleet fired with greater precision than was believed possible."

Bright Resigns.

LONDON, July 15.—The Press Association says it understands on the best authority that John Bright has resigned from the Cabinet.

Philadelphia, July 15.—Chairman McKee of the Independent Republican State Convention, has issued a call for a meeting of that body in this city on the 27th instant, to consider the four peace propositions submitted by the regular Republican convention.

A Good Gift.

ATLANTA, July 15.—Senator Brown gives fifty thousand dollars to the State University at Athens, the interest to be used in educating poor young men.

Devitt Going Home.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Michael Devitt sailed for Antwerp today. His friends saw him off and gave him a purse. He goes to Paris and then to London, and then to Dublin to attend the convention next month.

Still Lives.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—A dispatch received here denies that F. B. Pond, of the Turf, Field and Farm, was drowned as lately reported, and that he is well at Stevenson.

Gen. Crook Coming.

PRESBURY, July 15.—The Miner publishes the following special: General Crook relieves Gen. E. B. Wilcox, of this department, and Wilcox goes to the Platte. How and takes Crook's place. The news of the change gives general satisfaction, as Crook is conceded by all Arizonians as the only man who can subdue the Apaches.

Capital News.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—H. F. Page, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, today received the following dispatch from the Board of Trade of San Francisco, and will have it read to the House.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

San Francisco.

The Heneppa Canal amendment gave rise to a discussion which was non-concurrent in the remainder of the amendments were non-concurrent in gross, the whole number being 150. The Committee then rose and the House non-concurrent in all the Senate amendments.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill, and the Internal Revenue bill having been laid aside. A point of order was raised by Plumb, of the Committee on the amendment directing the Secretary of the Interior to annually transmit to Congress a list of all pensions borne on the rolls, was struck from the bill. Beck offered an amendment requiring the Commissioner of Pensions, once each year to cause a list of all pensioners and applicants for pensions to be made out and printed in at least one newspaper in each county. The amendment was finally ruled out on point of order raised by Anthony. The bill then passed. On motion of McMillan the Senate fasted upon its amendment to the River and Harbor bill, and a special committee was ordered, consisting of Senators McMillan, Jones and Ransom. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

The Republican caucus committee on order of business did not meet to-day as was contemplated, Robeson being absent. It is generally understood, however, that the South Carolina contested election case of Small against Tillman will be taken up on Tuesday, providing a quorum of the Republican and Independent members are present. Sergeant-at-Arms Tooker says he has assurance that there will be 147 Republican, Greenback and Independent members in their seats when the House assembles on Tuesday next.

The Pension Appropriation bill as passed by the Senate, makes no change in the amount appropriated by the House, which remains at \$10,000,000.

The Tobacco Association will try to get the tax on tobacco reduced to eight cents, cigars to two dollars and a half and cigarettes fifty cents.

Extensive Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says the latest news from Colfax, Washington Territory, in regard to the destructive fire there, place the total loss at \$350,000; insurance, \$50,000.

The fire was unattended with loss of human life or serious accident. The entire business portion of the town was destroyed, fifty-eight buildings being burnt, and the people are without supplies. The fire is attributed to incendiaries.

Military Changes.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The transfer of Gen. Howard from command of West Point to the department of the Platte has been a good deal commented upon here in army circles.

The occasion for transfer, however, seems to be in the fact that Adams in Arizona have been in a very bad condition for the past year, and the department has come to the conclusion to make an improvement. Secretary Lincoln said yesterday that he was determined to stop Apache raids and disorders in that Territory and had sent an experienced and energetic officer to do the duty. In looking around for an officer it was found that Gen. Howard was the only available man, and the first intention was to send him to Arizona, but upon consideration it was thought best to order Gen. Crook and Lieut-General Howard to take Crook's place in command of the department on the Platte with headquarters at Omaha.

Large Death List.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Within the last twenty-four hours 159 deaths were recorded, 85 of children from cholera infantum, five children died from cholera.

Senator Kellogg.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The Time's Washington special says that its correspondent has learned how the J. B. Pries case was so summarily dropped, and how the jury came to report to the court that there was no warrant for indictment. There had been a good deal said in the newspapers for several days about the possible indictment of Senator Kellogg and he became very much irritated about it. He finally decided upon a determined course. He took a carriage, went to the White House and had a confidential talk with the President. He said, "I want this thing stopped right now. If you propose to let that man Bliss go ahead and indict on the testimony that second-hand witness, I will resign my seat in the U. S. Senate quicker than flash, and that will leave your Senate in the hands of Democrats."

He explained to the President his connection with Walsh and said that it was perfectly legitimate. He had borrowed money of him as broker and their relations were such as any public man would be justified in holding with a broker. Said Kellogg, "Now, I did not come here to threaten or anything of that sort, I merely show you the position I will take if this thing goes any further. I will resign." This is given as one of the explanations for the sudden dropping of the case.

Mrs. Lincoln Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln died in this city at 8:15 last night of apoplexy paralysis.

Late Telegrams.

Senator Brown gives fifty thousand dollars to the State University at Athens, Ga., the interest to be used in educating poor young men.

Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—A fire early yesterday morning destroyed a number of wooden buildings near the corner of Market and Spear streets. Loss will probably reach \$40,000; partially insured.

Smartsville, Cal., July 18.—A fire yesterday morning destroyed about eight buildings. The total loss will reach \$19,000; total insurance \$9,100. Burney McDonald was so severely burned in escaping from his room that it is said he cannot live.

"Get away from da Window."

CHICAGO, July 18.—A special from Musick Ferry, near St. Louis, reports the negroes of that section scandalized because Henry Francis, a German laborer, was living with an unmarried negroess and essayed to regulate matters. Francis saw the crowd of angry colored men about his house at midnight and showed his musket through the window and fired. A. P. Rogers was killed and Gen. Morris is believed to be fatally wounded. Francis has not been seen since, and it is reported that the crowd took him at daylight and drowned him in the Missouri river.

The War.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Herald's Alexandria dispatch says the first reports of the extent of the devastation are greatly exaggerated. Although the destruction is greatest in the European quarter, it is by no means confined there. The fires are scattered throughout the city and long lines of streets are still burning. Arabi Pasha is still at Gidi Dwar. His force consists of four regiments of infantry, 1500 irregular troops, one regiment of cavalry with 800 horses, 33 Krupp guns, and 12 machine-guns. The British have cut the Cairo railway near Lake Mariout.

A Molocant.

BREXON AVES, July 18.—During the celebration of the funeral of Garibaldi the curtain in one of the Gloggs caught fire. The edifice was crowded and the wall fell down behind many of them. Twenty bodies were dug out. All were prominent people.

Holy War.

ALEXANDRIA, July 18.—Intelligence received from Cairo to the effect that the police decided to permit Arabi Pasha to enter the city. Very few houses are now on fire. Refugees from Cairo report a holy war being proclaimed and Europeans being massacred in Tanlaugh, Manourah and Sengraiz. The consul has been killed at the latter place.

Restoring Quietness.

ALEXANDRIA, July 18.—Admiral Seymour has issued a manifesto announcing that he has undertaken with the consent of the Egyptian Government the restoration of order. Nobody is allowed to leave the town after sunset. During the massacre soldiers set fire to the house of a lumber merchant. A maid servant escaped to the garden where she remained, surrounded by fire, the soldiers laughing at her agony, and firing at her, but purposely avoiding inflicting any fatal injury, preferring to rush her to death. Finally she succeeded in securing refuge, where she was discovered by the marines, and handed over to the Americans. During the Alarm Saturday 150 Bedouins at the Gibaniz gates fled before the attack of a midshipman and twelve soldiers.

London, July 18.—The Times has the following from Alexandria: It is stated that Arabi Pasha is marching on Port Said with 1,500 men. A large force of Bedouins is apparently following. The American consulate is occupied by sixty American marines and twenty sailors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—Order continues at Cairo.

LONDON, July 18.—The Times has the following from Alexandria: It is stated that Arabi Pasha is marching on Port Said with 1,500 men. A large force of Bedouins is apparently following. The American consulate is occupied by sixty American marines and twenty sailors.

The houses around being on fire the Americans were blowing them in order to save the consulate. Last night a strong band of Arabs entered Alexandria and killed a number of Egyptian soldiers. Admiral Seymour is laying a telegraph line all around the works. The English soldiers are digging graves in square for twelve riflemen who are to be shot presently. The English are gradually getting the place in order, but the Arabs are still setting fire to some parts of the city. Advice received at the Palace state that Arabi Pasha has dispatched the Under Secretary of War to Cairo to bring up immediately all the available troops and that he is busily entrenching before El Dwar. One result of the shops being broken into is the demoralization of soldiers and sailors. One American sailor was cut down today by his officer for bad behavior last night. About midnight we heard great noise ashore. I landed and found the troops ready to resist the expected attack of the English sailors and marines. All nationalities refused to assist but the Americans who formed up and stopped with the English. On going forward it was found that the Arabs had fired at some sailors and that a false alarm had occurred.

Miscellaneous.

A duel between Joseph Addison, of Baltimore, and Garland, of Lanesburg county, Va., was fought at a distance of six feet. Addison's pistol hung fire four times, only firing once, the bullet striking Garland in the wrist. Garland's pistol fired five times, one shot taking effect the first time and the bullet entered Addison's body near the naval lodging under the skin of the back. Addison died at 6 a. m. Sunday. The duel resulted from Garland's telling a young lady who resides in Lanesburg county, to whom Addison was engaged, that Addison was flirting with her.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday began the consideration of House bill for the incorporation of the Nicaragua Canal Company. The bill provides, among other things, that the United States shall exercise such authority over the canal as is now or may be at any time prescribed by the treaty with Nicaragua and shall enjoy its free use for the transportation of troops, munitions of war and mails and should the United States see fit for national reasons to temporarily occupy and manage the canal, the right to do so is reserved to the government upon payment to the stockholders of at least five per cent. upon

the capital invested, together with necessary expenses for maintenance.

The National Committee of the Turner's Union have issued a manifesto against summary laws, and pledged themselves to active opposition.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In the House Hewitt, in regard to the question of privileges claimed that Robeson's speech as printed in the Record contained an attack on Hewitt not spoken and asked that it be stricken out. A disgraceful controversy ensued. Har, perfur, thier, etc., were freely used in a manner just impersonal enough to keep within the limits of order.

Was Notes.

CALCUTTA, July 18.—The last mail steamer sailed with 1,500 commissary tents and a large quantity of stores on board for Suex.

ALDERSHOT, July 18.—The battalion of Munster fusiliers was ordered to sail for Malta yesterday.

ALEXANDRIA, July 18.—The Northumberland, with 700 men, the Tamar with 191 marines and Talmis and the Agincourt arrived here. The marines will land at Gabaris and two regiments at Ramleh.

PARIS, July 18.—The Cabinet Council has resolved to accept the invitation to protect Suex jointly with England. Six French transports have been ordered to get ready to embark troops.

Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Utter indifference to every question but that of adjournment seems to pervade the capitol. Senators and Representatives alike are talking of ending the session by August 1st.

The House refused, by a vote of 103 to 76, to fix a date for the consideration of the bill admitting Dakota for the 13th of December.

General Barrios, the President of the Republic of Guatemala, will be received by President Arthur on Thursday.

Republican Senators held a caucus this morning and agreed to bring forward the appropriation bill at once, with a view to the adjournment of Congress the 29th inst.

Hawaiian Trade.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Minister Conley of the Hawaiian Islands, has made a report to the State Department on the trade of the Island, especially in relation to its bearing on the reciprocity treaty between the Islands and the United States. He gives the total value of the exports from the Islands for the year 1881, as \$6,714,725; value of imports \$4,547,978. Value of imports free by treaty from the United States were \$2,376,824, value paid \$6,174,000; rice and paddy \$540,870 pounds, value not given. The amount of duties lost to the United States on this article was, on sugar \$3,858,750, on rice and paddy \$191,021; total \$4,049,772. Against this is placed the value of goods sold to the Islands, \$3,735,035. Conley writes: "I will ask that the Secretary of State remember that there would not have been any such increased production of sugar in the Islands except for the treaty. That much of this increased production is the result of capital and energy of American citizens, who are as truly and wholly our own people as citizens of Louisiana or any other State."

Late Telegrams.

In the House Robeson introduced several resolutions in the interest of American prisoners in England; also calling on the Secretary of the Navy for instructions under which Commodore Nicholson threatened to fire on Alexandria, and whether American sailors were performing police duty in Alexandria under British administration and by what authority.

The Postmaster General is much discouraged regarding the proposed fast mails to the West and South, he having found the railroad companies unwilling to put on fast trains at reasonable rates.

Condensed Telegrams.

The hard glove contest between Tug Wilson and John L. Sullivan resulted in a victory for the former.